

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO.:

Glen Pringle

Plaintiff,

vs.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF SOUGHT

2800 WEST OAKLAND PARK BLVD. CORP  
Defendant.

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COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Glen Pringle (“Plaintiff”), by and through the undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint and sues 2800 WEST OAKLAND PARK BLVD. CORP, (referred to as “Defendant”) a for profit company, for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees, expenses and costs (including, but not limited to, court costs and expert fees) pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et. seq., and the 2010 Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and alleges as follows:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court is vested with original jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 for Plaintiff’s claims arising under Title 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et. seq., based on Defendant’s violations of Title III of the ADA. *See also*, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202, as well as the 2010 ADA Standards.

2. Venue is proper in this Court, Fort Lauderdale Division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(B) and Internal Operating Procedures for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in that all events giving rise to the lawsuit occurred in Broward County, Florida.

**PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff, Glen Pringle is *sui juris* and is a resident of the State of Florida residing in Broward County, Florida.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant is the lessee, operator, owner and lessor of the Real Property, which is subject to this suit, and is located at 2800 West Oakland Park Blvd., 33311 (“Premises”), and is the owner of the improvements where Premises is located.

5. Defendant is authorized to conduct, and is in fact conducting, business within the state of Florida.

6. Plaintiff is a blind individual with diabetes and neuropathy in lower extremities, (and prior to instituting this action), Plaintiff suffered from a “qualified disability” under the ADA, and required the use of fully accessible restrooms, fully accessible parking spaces and fully accessible paths of travel throughout the facility including stairways and elevators. Plaintiff personally visited the Premises, but was denied full and equal access and full and equal enjoyment of the facilities and amenities within the Premises, even though he would be classified as a “bona fide patron”.

7. Plaintiff, in their individual capacity, will absolutely return to the Premises and avail themselves of the services offered when Defendant modifies the Premises or modifies the policies and practices to accommodate individuals who have physical disabilities.

8. Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, direct and indirect injury as a result of Defendant's discrimination until Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA.

9. Plaintiff would like to be able to be a patron of the Premises in the future and be able to enjoy the goods and services that are available to the able-bodied public, but is currently

precluded from doing so as a result of Defendant's discriminatory conduct as described herein. Plaintiff will continue to be precluded from using the Premises until corrective measures are taken at the Premises to eliminate the discrimination against persons with physical disabilities.

10. Completely independent of the personal desire to have access to this place of public accommodation free of illegal barriers to access, Plaintiff also acts as a “tester” for the purpose of discovering, encountering and engaging discrimination against the disabled in public accommodations. When acting as a “tester”, Plaintiff employs a routine practice. Plaintiff personally visits the public accommodation; engages all of the barriers to access, or at least of those that Plaintiff is able to access; tests all of those barriers to access to determine whether and the extent to which they are illegal barriers to access; proceeds with legal action to enjoin such discrimination; and subsequently returns to Premises to verify its compliance or noncompliance with the ADA and to otherwise use the public accommodation as members of the able-bodied community are able to do. Independent of other subsequent visits, Plaintiff also intends to visit the Premises regular to verify its compliance or non-compliance with the ADA, and its maintenance of the accessible features of Premises. In this instance, Plaintiff, in Plaintiff’s individual capacity and as a “tester”, visited Premises, encountered barriers to access at Premises, and engaged and tested those barriers, suffered legal harm and legal injury, and will continue to suffer such harm and injury as a result of the illegal barriers to access and the ADA violations set forth herein. It is Plaintiff’s belief that said violations will not be corrected without Court intervention, and thus Plaintiff will suffer legal harm and injury in the near future

11. Plaintiff, in their capacity as a tester and patron, will absolutely return to the Premises when Defendant modifies the Premises or modifies the policies and practices to

accommodate individuals who have physical disabilities to confirm said modifications have been completed in accordance with the requirements of the ADA

**VIOLATIONS OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT**

12. Plaintiff adopts and re-alleges the allegations stated in paragraphs 1 through 11 above as if fully stated herein.

13. On July 26, 1990, Congress enacted the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et. seq. Commercial enterprises were provided one and a half (1.5) years from enactment of the statute to implement its requirements. The effective date of Title III of the ADA was January 26, 1992, or January 26, 1993 if Defendant(s) have ten (10) or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000.00 or less. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12182; 28 C.F.R. § 36.508(a).

14. Congress found, among other things, that:

- (a) some 43,000,000 Americans have one or more physical or mental disabilities, and this number shall increase as the population continues to grow older;
- (b) historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities and despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against disabled individuals continue to be a pervasive social problem, requiring serious attention;
- (c) discrimination against disabled individuals persists in such critical areas as employment, housing, public accommodations, transportation, communication, recreation, institutionalization, health services, voting and access to public services and public facilities;
- (d) individuals with disabilities continually suffer forms of discrimination, including outright intentional exclusion, the discriminatory effects of architectural, transportation, and communication barriers, failure to make modifications to

existing facilities and practices. Exclusionary qualification standards and criteria, segregation, and regulation to lesser services, programs, benefits, or other opportunities; and,

- (e) the continuing existence of unfair and unnecessary discrimination and prejudice denies people with disabilities the opportunity to compete on an equal basis and to pursue those opportunities for which our country is justifiably famous, and accosts the United States billions of dollars in unnecessary expenses resulting from dependency and non-productivity.

42 U.S.C. § 12101(a)(1)-(3),(5) and (9).

Congress explicitly stated that the purpose of the ADA was to:

- (f) provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities;
- (g) provide clear, strong, consistent, enforceable standards addressing discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and
- (h) invoke the sweep of congressional authority, including the power to enforce the fourteenth amendment and to regulate commerce, in order to address the major areas of discrimination faced on a daily basis by people with disabilities.

U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1)(2) and (4).

16. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182(7), 28 C.F.R. § 36.104 and the 2010 ADA Standards, Defendant's Premises is a place of public accommodation covered by the ADA by the fact it provides services to the general public and must be in compliance therewith.

17. Defendant has discriminated and continues to discriminate against Plaintiff and others who are similarly situated, by denying access to, and full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations located at the Premises, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 and 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et. seq., and by failing to remove architectural barriers pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv).

18. Plaintiff has visited Premises, and has been denied full and safe equal access to the facilities and therefore suffered an injury in fact.

19. Plaintiff would like to return and enjoy the goods and/or services at Premises on a spontaneous, full and equal basis. However, Plaintiff is precluded from doing so by the Defendant's failure and refusal to provide disabled persons with full and equal access to its facilities. Therefore, Plaintiff continues to suffer from discrimination and injury due to the architectural barriers that are in violation of the ADA.

20. Pursuant to the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 12134(a), on July 26, 1991, the Department of Justice, Officer of the Attorney General Promulgated Federal Regulations to implement the requirements of the ADA. See 28 C.F.R. § 36 and its successor the 2010 ADA Standards ADA Accessibility guidelines (hereinafter referred to as "ADAAG"), 28 C.F.R § 36, under which said Department may obtain civil penalties of up to \$55,000.00 for first violation and \$110,000.00 for and subsequent violation.

21. Based on a preliminary inspection of the Premises, Defendant are in violation of 42 USC § 12182 et. seq. and the 2010 American Disabilities Act Standards et. seq., and it discriminating against Plaintiff as a result of but not limited to, inter alia, the following specific violations:

a. The Property lacks the correct and required audible signals in violation of section

407.2.2. of the 2010 ADAAG standards.

- b. The Property lacks raised character and braille floor designations. As such, Defendant is in violation of section 407.2.3 of the 2010 ADAAG standards
- c. Clear changes in the level of flooring at and near the stairway on the property are present in violation of ADAAG 302.1
- d. The jamb of the elevator(s) hoist way entrance on the Property lacks a floor designation sign that is in compliance with section 407.2.3.1 of the 2010 ADAAG standards.
- e. The Property lacks tactile signs at exit stairways, exit passageways, and exit discharge (§216.4.1)

(22) To the best of Plaintiff's belief and knowledge, Defendant has failed to eliminate the specific violations set forth in paragraph 21 herein.

(23) Although Defendant is charged with having knowledge of the violations, Defendant may not have actual knowledge of said violations until this Complaint makes Defendant aware of same.

(24) To date, the readily achievable barriers and other violations of the ADA still exist and have not been remedied or altered in such a way as to effectuate compliance with the provisions of the ADA.

(25) As the owner, lessor, lessee or operator of the Premises, Defendants are required to comply with the ADA. To the extent the Premises, or portions thereof, existed and were occupied prior to January 26, 1992, the owner, lessor, lessee or operator has been under a continuing obligation to remove architectural barriers at the Premises where removal was readily achievable, as required by 28 C.F.R. §36.402.

(26) To the extent the Premises, or portions thereof, were constructed for occupancy after January 26, 1993 the owner, lessor, lessee or operator of the Premises was under an obligation to design and construct such Premises such that it is readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, as required by 28 C.F.R. §36.401.

(27) Plaintiff has retained the undersigned counsel for the filing and prosecution of this action. Plaintiff is entitled to have his reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and expenses paid by Defendant, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205.

(28) All of the above violations are readily achievable to modify in order to bring Premises or the Facility/Property into compliance with the ADA.

(29) In instance(s) where the 2010 ADAAG standard does not apply, the 1991 ADAAG standard applies and all of the violations listed in paragraph 22 herein can be applied to the 1991 ADAAG standards.

(30) Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is vested with the authority to grant Plaintiff's injunctive relief, including an order to alter the subject facility to make them readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA and closing the Subject Facility until the requisite modifications are completed.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgement against Defendants and requests the following injunctive and declaratory relief;

- 1.) That this Court declares that Premises owned, operated and/or controlled by Defendants are in violation of the ADA;
- 2.) That this Court enter an Order requiring Defendants to alter their facilities to make them accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities to the full extent required by Title III of the ADA.



- 3.) That this Court enter an Order directing the Defendants to evaluate and neutralize their policies, practices and procedures toward persons with disabilities, for such reasonable time so as to allow the Defendants to undertake and complete corrective procedures to Premises;
- 4.) That this Court award reasonable attorney's fees, all costs (including, but not limited to the court costs and expert fees) and other expenses of suit to the Plaintiff; and,
- 5.) That this Court award such other and further relief as it may deem necessary, just and proper.

Dated: August 30, 2024

Respectfully Submitted,

Joshua D. Farkas

/s/ Joshua D. Farkas.

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